THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

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CONSTITUTION AND SUN.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition

ATLANTA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

The Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association, in order to give additional interest and pleasure to the approaching fair, at Savannah, have arranged for a series of races, and have offered good purses.—A number of the young men of Savannah have organized a Young Men's Literary Association.—The new breech loading muskets for the Oglethorpe Light Infantry are expected this week.—Crops along the line of the Savannah River are reported to be in a fine condition. The corn crop, which was very unpromising at some points, is now coming out splendidly.—The regular weekly dress parade afternoon drill and inspection of the Savannah police force commenced last Sunday afternoon.——Several Savannah gentlemen well known in shipping and steamboat interests, are endeavoring to raise sufficient subscriptions to build a steamer suitable for the Florida and Inland Ocean trade. The boat is to be constructed in Savannah at a cost of $40,000.—*News.*

A Savannah negro bailiff recently attempted to arrest a colored man, when the latter's wife went for him with a loaded whip, and made him leave her premises, without standing upon the order of his going. In the meantime the husband took to the woods.

PERRY.

Mr. J. A. Everett, of Fort Valley, has cured a hundred and fifty bales of crab grass hay this season.—Mary Hosmion county planters are saving quantities of forage, and, from present appearances, the demand for Northern hay will soon be among the memories of the past.—The colored district meeting at Perry, is progressing finely. Last Sunday the Rev. Joseph A. Beck, colored Bishop of the Methodist Church, South, of Fayetteville, preached one of the ablest sermons ever delivered in this county by a black man.—Mrs. Martha Jane Gray, attempted to thresh her noted Miss Puss Connell, last Saturday. She pressed her to the big gully, near the foot of Main street, when the niece stopped, and with an argument about the size of a lethal pertook her gun to lie down. On renewing the charge a second brick was used with the same effect as the first. The aunt's head is badly used up, but as it was a case of self defense, no arrests have been made.—Shadrack Ware, Esq., of Marshallville, died last Monday after a protracted illness.—In Houston county the cotton seed is generally large but thinly fruited. The caterpillars have done considerable damage in spots.—*Houston Home Journal.*

SPARTA.

A Hancock Superior Court will open for business on the second Monday in October next.——The Sparta Amateur Minstrels are delighting the citizens weekly.——Baldwin county is going to have a County Court.—*Times and Planter.*

ROME.

A dispatch was received on Saturday from Governor Smith stating that he would visit the Fair on next Friday. He will deliver an address on the grounds at ten o'clock on that day.——The protracted meeting at Cassartville is increasing in interest every day.—*Commercial.*

TOM SCOTT IN THE SOUTH.

The Richmond and Atlanta Air-Line Railroad.

(Vicksburg Herald, August 28.)

When Tom Scott failed to secure control of Mahone's trio of railways running from Bristol to Norfolk, he at once commenced negotiations for a line that would circumvent the wily Virginian. In Georgia and the Carolinas he found a number of short and incomplete roads, lifeless and hopeless, and immediately began securing a controlling interest in each and every one of them. This completed the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad—Georgia's dream for the past six and years—was at command; the sluggish roads received fresh life, the breath of money and progress were breathed into them, and thousands of strong arms and diligent workers scattered along the unfinished sections between Atlanta or Charlotte. The work has been progressing rapidly ever since, and now the Atlanta papers announce that the great road, so long the subject of solicitude and anxiety, is on the point of completion.

During the present week the last rail will be laid, and the two remaining bridges completed, necessary to allow the iron horse to pass from Richmond to Vicksburg. The line embraces the Richmond and Danville Railroad, one hundred and forty miles; the Piedmont Road, from Danville to Greensboro, forty-nine miles, which was mainly constructed by the Confederate Government; a portion of the North Carolina Railroad, from Greensboro to Charlotte, intersection, ninety-two miles, and the Richmond Air-Line, from Charlotte to Atlanta, two hundred and sixty-six miles. From Atlanta close connection will be made with the most direct lines to Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans, opening up to the enterprise of merchants, manufactures and other businesses men a new and important highway, and giving the shortest route between New York and San Francisco by way of Vicksburg and the Texas Pacific, now in course of rapid construction. In addition to the trunk line, of which we have just made mention, there are two branches nearly completed, viz: The Roanoke Valley railroad, from Keysville, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, to Clarksville, at the confluence of the Dan and Staunton rivers, thirty-one miles, and the North western North Carolina railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, twenty-nine miles.

The line traverses what is known as the Piedmont region in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and it is one of the most desirable and attractive agricultural and mineral regions in the United States. As a sleeping car line will probably be organized at an early day, running through from Richmond to Vicksburg, and a fast freight dispatch put in operation as soon as the ninety-two miles of the North Carolina road are made to correspond with the Air-Line in breadth of the track, it is to be hoped proper steps will be taken all along the route to celebrate the accomplishment of the grand result and the opening of a highway which promises so many local benefits to the people of this section. The Memphis papers already discover a great flow of trade in this line for Vicksburg, and are advocating a consolidation of the Memphis and Bristol route with Mahone's Atlantic, Ohio and Mississippi road from Bristol to Norfolk, which really means Mahone's surrender to the Southern Security Company.

The Appeal argues that if the railway lines were consolidated from Texarkana to Norfolk, the products of Texas would pass through that city and Norfolk, and by sea to New York in less time and for less money than by any possible route for freights. It is now too late for Memphis to urge consolidation. Mahone's stubbornness drove Scott through the Carolinas, and we have but to address ourselves to the task of securing a share of the trade, traffic and travel of Texas in order to secure for Vicksburg all that the Appeal claims for Memphis by consolidation. Scott lies like a huge anaconda between Memphis and the Holston. He can afford to watch and wait while pushing the tide of trade and travel by Atlanta and Vicksburg. Let us foster and encourage this new route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and become a rival of Memphis in deeds as well as words. We are on the sunny side now, and should not permit any surrender of position.

☞ If a Mexican newspaper published at Chihuahua, in the State of that name, expresses the feelings of the people, they are not anxious for annexation. The editor thinks that when "instead of the soft black eyes and smooth, pearly skin of our women, we see the lymphatic, coarse skinned, cold, sluggish North American giantess, with expressionless blue eyes, then Mexicans will repent of having clamored for happiness from strangers." Instead of carrying off the Kickapoo squaws and caging them at Fort Gibson, Mackenzie should have kidnapped this American writer.

☞ Alexander H. Stephen's late compendium of the history of the United States says of Stonewall Jackson, and which is officially true, that "within forty days marched his Hebrew army of not much above 15,000, during that period, over 400 miles; sent 3,500 prisoners to the rear; left as many more of the enemy killed or disabled on the field, and defeated four armies, amounting in the aggregate to at least three times his numbers."

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TUESDAY NOON NEWS.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

THE NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND SECURITY COMPANY SUSPENDED—FATAL FALL OF A BALCONY.—JAY GOULD AS A LITIGANT.

NEW YORK, September 9.—It appears that the trouble in the New York Warehouse and Security Company, arose from its relations with two of its directors, Francis Skiddy, of No. 101 Wall street, and Sheppard Gandy, of No. 60 Wall street. Both are heavy sugar importers, and were directors of the New York Warehouse and Security Company, and also directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, now in course of construction. They had invested so heavily in this road and elsewhere that their large resources and excellent credit could not carry them through, and they, therefore, obtained loans from the Security Company on stock and bonds of the latter and other corporations.

The Warehouse and Security Company, however, had a large amount of paper in circulation, which was about to mature, and unless some of the loans which it had made to Messrs. Skiddy & Gandy were taken up, they could not meet their obligations. Frequent consultations were had, but without satisfactory results, as the disordered condition of the money market, and the fact that Kansas, Missouri and Texas securities were negotiable in Wall street, precludes making loans in other and less partial quarters. A meeting of directors had, therefore, been called yesterday morning, and it was resolved to suspend temporarily and call a meeting of creditors, on Thursday, to take action in the matter. Francis Skiddy is the head of the firm of Skiddy, Minford & Co., of No. 101 Wall street, who are among the heaviest importers of sugars in this city. Mr. Skiddy has been identified with steamboat, railroad and other interests for many years, and has always borne a good name for financial strength. Sheppard Gandy is a member of the sugar firm of Sheppard Gandy & Co., of No. 60 Wall street. Neither of these houses have suspended as yet.

While the Seventy-first Regiment was parading through Fourth street in Williamsburg this morning, a balcony, crowded with spectators, suddenly broke down. All were precipitated to the side-walk, one being killed and fifteen, more or less, severely injured.

It is stated that a number of suits, inspired by Jay Gould, will soon be brought against the Erie Railroad Company, and Directors personally, for alleged illegal acts done in connection with the recent declaration of dividends.

BULLY!

BUTLER FALLING BEHIND EVERY NEW RETURN.

SPRINGFIELD, September 9.—The Republican says caucus results up to 1 o'clock this morning makes Butler's defeat in Wednesday's convention certain. The present count stands Washburne 543, Butler 310, doubtful 45.

BOSTON, September 9.—Chelsea sends ten Butler and four Washburne delegates. A ball was made in the sixth ward after the regular meeting, and a set of Butler delegates were elected. At midnight last night the count stood, according to the Journal, Washburne 567; Butler 398; doubtful 57, with about one hundred to be heard from.

The Nathan Murder.

THE SELF-CONFESSED ASSASSIN INSISTS THAT HE DID IT.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9.—John Irving has made a further statement to detective officer Lees, in which he insists upon the truth of his former statement, and will swear to it before the judge of one of the courts to-morrow. Lees will forward the statement to New York.

Irving says that, with proper gusrantees for his safety in New York, he will produce Nathan's memorandum books and bonds taken from the safe on the night of the murder.

DELAWARE COUNCIL OF REDMEN.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 9.—The Great Council of the Improved Order of Redmen is in session here with a large attendance, including the following: Chiefs Jas. P. Riley, of Virginia, Great Inchohonee; Chas. S. Betts, of Ohio, Senior Sagamore; Wm. F. Meachom, Junior Sagamore; Parson Coates, of Ohio, Great Prophet; Joshua Morris, of Delaware, Chief of Records; Wm. Benson, of Maryland, Great Keeper of Wampum.

WONDERFUL LEAD MINE FOUND IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, September 8.—Col. Taylor, an old Utah miner, reports wonderful lead mine near Baxter Springs, from which they take pure solid nuggets weighing from four to seven tons, within eight feet of the surface.

A Wooden Railway.

The Clarendon (S. C.) Press contains an account of the wooden road lately built, which brings Manning Court House in communication with the world. The road is 15½ miles long. The whole structure is similar to other roads, except in place of iron it has wooden stringers, 4x8 inches, fastened to the ties by long iron spikes, passing through both stringer and tie. The stringers are five inches face, and the wheels are five inches face, the friction being distributed over wide surfaces. The flanges are 2 1-2 inches deep, to prevent running off. A portion of the road has been in operation 5 months, and the stringers are smooth. The rolling stock is common, but quite effectual. The engine, worth only $1,600, carries 8 cars, loaded, 15 miles per hour. The road is regarded as a success, and answers all purposes. It has cost $1,209 per mile. By the road 50,000 pounds can be sent twice a day.—*Chicago Railway Review.*

☞ What can be the matter with the Iowa campaign? Only a short time ago it was announced that the list of Republican speakers would include Senators Logan and Harlan, and Representative Wright and Orr. A few days since the withdrawal of Mr. Logan was published, and now the news comes that Messrs. Harlan, Palmer, and Orr, have also abandoned the field. Can it be that that salary grab resolution frightened them?

WANTS INSURANCE.—The "Editor of the Independent" appreciates the compliment of a ticket "on THE CONSTITUTION Engine." Most too nervous, gentlemen, thank you though. Getting most too close to a place into unto the odd ear peaches—worn up to schools. Thank you kindly. Will see if we can come to the scratch and board her—you can't insure us can you? Thank you, thank you.—*Independent.*

☞ The equatorial telescope now being constructed at Cambridge, Mass., for the Naval Observatory at Washington, will be finished in the latter part of this month or early next month and shipped to Washington. The lens weighs in which it is to be mounted is nearly completed, and the new instrument will be ready for work about the middle of November.

A Gossipy Belle in London.

A correspondent writes: "The beautiful American, Miss Polk, (not of course, invited to Chiswick. You cannot imagine anything more lovely than she looked at the Chiswick garden party, which the Princess of Wales gave on the 23rd of June. Her dress was original, and yet not at all costumish. She is never *outré* in dress, you know. As a clever man says, Miss Polk's taste in toilet matters amounts to genius. The toilet I speak of—which was greatly admired by the Princess—was a straw-colored silk, made with a drawn skirt, very old style, but very good style, with a gauze overdress of the same shade. Her bonnet was Rembrandt shape brown, with yellow roses. She was the most charming looking creature I ever saw. I should fib if I were to say that Miss Polk was the rage. Such a young woman is never the rage. She is too *comme il faut*, too elegant and dignified. But I do say that she has attracted the admiration of the exclusive few, who, in the London world of fashion, are infallible."

The Cincinnati Commercial's correspondent at Richmond, writing on the 28th, says:

Monroe and Tyler are buried in Hollywood Cemetery in this city. The plainest of cenotaphs covers the grave of the former and rust is eating off the dismal colored paint that once protected the iron. Tyler's grave is entirely unmarked and rank weeds and tall grass luxuriate around it and obscure it from sight.

The Legislature begged his family to allow his remains to be interred here and promised to erect over them a suitable mosument, but the treasury has been so empty and legislators so engaged with other matters, that no step has yet been taken in that direction. Thanks to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, in Westmoreland county, is well cared for and is still visited by people from all parts of the world who revere the memory of the "Father of his Country."

Jefferson is buried on his old estate, Monticello, near Charlottesville. The simple shaft that covers the grave has been pecked and chopped by relic hunters, and grass and weeds are allowed to grow about it undisturbed. Madison sleeps at Montpelier, in Madison county, and nothing but a simple monument of a cheap kind and poor design points the curious traveler to his resting place. The Virginians, while holding in dear remembrance the distinguished services and virtues of these great men, have been unaccountably negligent and indifferent in the way of building monuments over their graves.

☞ Mr. Robeson, who went to the national capital three years ago, nearly out at the elbows and in a seedy state of affairs, has been able to compete with the best efforts of shoddy, to get married and set up a costly house with all the accompaniments, and now to build a fifty thousand dollar cottage at Long Branch. It is evidently good to be Secretary of the Navy under Grant.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Cotton quiet and firm; uplands 20½; Orleans 21; sales 907 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery opened as follows: September, 18 3-4a18 13-16, October, 18 1-16a18 1-8, December, 17 5-16, February, 18 1-2, March, 18 5-8.

Flour—quiet and firm. Wheat firm. Corn steady. Pork quiet; new $17 62½a17 75. Lard dull and heavy; old steam 8 5-16a8 7-16. Turpentine steady at 44. Rosin dull at $3 20 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks active. Gold active at 12. Money firm at 7 to 7 in coin. Exchange—long 8 5-8; short 9¼. Governments dull and lower. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Arrived out—Caledonia, Hanover.

LONDON, September 8, noon.—New fives 91 1-8.

Weather unfavorable to crops.

PARIS, September 9.—Rentes 58f 74c.

LIVERPOOL, September 9, noon.—Cotton firm; uplands 8 7-8a9; Orleans 9 1-8a9⅝; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; sales uplands on a basis of good ordinary, deliverable September, 8 13-16; do, October and November, 8 7-8; on a basis of low middlings, deliverable October and November, 9; Orleans, on a basis of good ordinary, deliverable November and December, 9 1-8; new crop uplands on a basis of good ordinary, 8 3-4.

LATER.—Cotton—uplands, October and November shipments on a basis of good ordinary, 8 7-8.

Breadstuffs firm. Club wheat 13s 4da13s 6d; red winter 12s 9d. Corn 30s 9da31s. Lard 39s 6d. Tallow 40s 6d.

Market Reports—From Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ATLANTA, September 9, 1873.

Flour—Fancy, $10 50a11; extra family, $9 50a10 00; family $8 50a9 00; extra $7 00a8 00 superfine, $6 00a6 50; fine $4a6.

Wheat—Red, $1 50a1 60; amber $1 60a1 65; choice white, $1 65a1 80.

Lime—40a50c per bushel.

Corn—Yellow, 78a80c by car load, and white 82½c. order lots.

Meal, 82½a87½c.

Lard—Tierce, 10¼a10¾; keg, 11¼a11¾; bucket, 12¼.

Bacon—clear sides 12¾; clear rib 12; shoulders 10¼. Sugar cured hams 16¼a16¾.

Bulk—clear sides 11½; clear rib 11; long clear sides 10¼a10¾; shoulders 8 3-4.

Hay—$1 50a1 65.

Oats, seed, 50a52; seed 60a65.

Rye—$1 25a 1 35 per bushel.

Barley—$1 25a1 35 per bushel.

Coal—Lump, by car load, at 26c; blacksmith.

Coffee—Prime to choice Rio 26¼a29¼.

Iron Ties—Arrow, 9 1-2 per pound.

Bagging—2 lbs. 17; 2 1-8 lbs. 17 1-2; 2 1-4 lbs. 18.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 9, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—Our wholesale merchants have large stocks and are selling an immense quantity of goods.

Cotton—Accounts from every where state the cotton of this year is the best in staple, body and color since the war.

We note sale of car load Cuba molasses yesterday at 25c.

Gold is quoted lower.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton—we quote firm at 17 for middlings.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial.—Gold, buying at 1 11; selling at 1 13. Silver, buying at 1 04, selling 1 08.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium. Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 63a65; 7s, 86a89; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 86a88; Georgia Rail Road bonds, 93a95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 80a82. Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Central Railroad stock, 75a77. Macon city 7s, 88a90. Savannah, 89.

Money commands 1¼a2 per cent. readily.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

SUGARS—New Orleans, in hogsheads, 9a11 for fair to choice; Demerara 13; standard lands 13 1-4; clarified white 12; do yellow 11¼a11½; A coffee 12¼; B do 12 1-4; extra C do 12; Porto Rico 10¼a11; yellow C 10a11.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans 70a75. Porto Rico 76, in hhds; refined syrups 85a90.

COFFEE—We quote Rio, common to choice, 20 1-4a26; Laguayra 26a28; Java 30.

TEAS—We quote at $5 00 for 10ds, and 50c additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We quote $2 25 per sack.

CANDLES—We quote as follows: Half barrels, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $7 50 and $8; in kits, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $2, $1 70 and $1 80.

PEPPER—We quote at 25.

SPICES—We quote at 16.

GINGER—We quote at 16.

SODA—

RICE—We quote at 9¼a10. Inferior 8a9.

TEAS—We quote Imperial at $1a1 50; Young Hyson $1 12a1 50; Black 70a$1 25; Gunpowder $1a1 50.

POWDER—Dupont $7 50; Sycamore Mills $7 0?; blasting $3; fuse per 100 feet 63.

SHOT—We quote patent $3 90; Buck $3 15.

LIQUORS—We quote common rectified whisky per gallon $1; Robertson county $1 25a3; Bourbon $1 25a3 50; corn whisky $1 15a2.

COTTON TIES—We quote at 95.

BROOMS—We quote at $2 50a3 50 per dozen.

SOAP—We quote at 5a8c per lb, or $3a4 50 per box.

BAGGING—We quote at 12¼a14 for West India. Roll barring; flax thread and Double Anchor 16¼a17¼.

Atlanta Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—Rough peaches 3¼a4; peeled 8a12½.

EGGS—Sales from wagon to-day at 25a 27 1-2.

POTATOES—Sweet $1 1 25.

FEATHERS—Market steady at 70a75 for prime selections.

BEESWAX—20c.

RAGS—2a3½.

HAY—We quote old at $1 50. No new in market.

POULTRY—Spring chickens command 20a 22½.

BUTTER—We quote good country at 25a30.

Atlanta Provision Market.

Market firm as follows:

BULK MEATS—Clear sides 11 1-4; clear rib 11; shoulders 8¾.

BACON—Clear sides 12½; clear rib sides 12; shoulders 10 1-2.

LARD—Choice in tierces 10 1-2a10 3 4; kegs 11; buckets 11 1-2.

CHOICE HAMS—Sugar cured canvased 16 1-2a17.

BREAKFAST BACON—Sugar-cured 13 1-2.

DRIED BEEF—Canvased 16.

BEEF TONGUES—Per dozen $6.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Prints—Wamsutta, 8; Bedford, 8. Amoskeag, 9½; Arnold, 9; Albions, 11; Spragues, 11; Richmond, 11; Dunnells, 11. Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 12½c; 7-8 11c. yarns $1 50; sewing and knitting thread 50c

Sheetings, etc.—Graniteville—4 sheetings, 8½ per yard, 7-8 sheetings 10½ per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard, 7-8 drills 12 1-2 per yard. Augusta—3-4 shirtings 9½ per yard; 7-8 shirtings 10½ per yard, 4-4 sheetings 13 per yard, 7-8 drill 12½ per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Monitour goods are a 1-2 cent under the above quotations.

Atlanta Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—See report Chamber of Commerce; CORN MEAL—Market quiet. We quote 83 a85.

CORN—Yellow 78a80; white 80½.

WHEAT—White $1 65a1 75; amber $1 60a 1 65; red $1 50a1 60.

OATS—We quote 50a55.

BRAN—We quote $1 10 per cwt.

Sundries.

SEEDS—Clover $8; timothy $5; orchard grass $8; blue grass $3; herd's grass $2 50.

COTTON YARNS—We quote at $1 50 per bunch all numbers.

CANDIES—We quote stick candy 14¼a16; common fancy 17a25.

TOBACCO—Common sound 43a45; low medium 47a50; medium 52a55; fine 60a70; extra fine 80a$1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 18. Princess twist 85.

IRON—Bar iron $4 25 two horse tyer axes $14; steel 20a22; shovels, Ames', $15; horse and mules shoes 8a9; horse shoe nails 20a20.

CHEESE—Factory 16¼a 7. State cheese 13a13¾.

OIL—Kerosene 28.

LEATHER.—Sole, hemlock good damaged 25a28; good 29a33. White oak 40a50. Black upper 40a55.

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50	"	"	50 each.. 2,500
100	"	"	20 each.. 2,000
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400	"	"	5 each.. 2,000
3,250	"	"	2 each.. 6,500

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aug31—d1f A. HOPE, Proprietor.

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Cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Lame Back, Salt Rheum, Poisonous Bites, External Bone and Muscle Affections, Sore Nipples, &c., and may be justly termed the panacea for all

EXTERNAL WOUNDS

☞ Remember, this Liniment did not spring up in a day or a year, producing THE MOST ABSURD AND UNNATURAL CURES CLAIMED BY NEW-BORN AND MUSHROOM LINIMENTS. But we have the experience of over thirty years of trial, with the most substantial results, and by a multitude of witnesses.

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Money will be Refunded.

Do not be imposed upon by using any other Liniment claiming the same properties or results. They are a cheat and a fraud. Be sure and get nothing but

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY STORES AT

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NOTICE SIZE OF BOTTLE, STYLE, &c.

LYON MFG. CO.

HAGAN'S,

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A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

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SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

At Charlottesville, Va.

MRS. GEN. ARMISTEAD L. LONG will open a Select School for young ladies, in Charlottesville, Va., on the 1st of October, 1873, closing the last of June, 1874. It will be a first-class school in its appointments.

Payments for tuition, board, etc., must be made one-half in advance, the remainder on the 15th of February, 1874.

Board, per session of 9 months (fuel and lights included).....$300 00
Lower English.....30 00
Higher English.....50 00
Modern Lanuages, each.....30 00
Ancient Languages, each.....30 00
Music on Piano.....50 00
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Use of instrument.....10 00
Drawing and Painting.....30 00

As to the probable character of her school, Mrs. Long is permitted to refer, among others, to Gen. G. W. C. Lee, of Washington and Lee University; Rev. W. H. Pendleton, D.D., Lexington, Va.; and Gen. J. F. Gilmer and Gen. A. R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.

Address, until the 15th September, 1873, Mrs. A. L. Long, care Gen. A. L. Long, Big Island, Bedford, Va.; after that time, Charlottesville, Va. july27 tf

SUMMER AND FALL ARRANGEMENT

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMERS

Semi-Weekly for Jefferson Direct.

Leaves New Orleans Every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

For Jefferson, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Brownsville, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, and all way landings on Red River. The following first-class and very light draft boats compose this line. (Other boats will be added as business demands.)

R. T. BRYARLY.....Capt. Noah Scovell.
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Passengers and shippers can rely on this arrangement throughout the season.

Special rates of passage made with commercial travelers for New Orleans houses.

Liberal discount made to parties emigrating to Texas by this line.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
LORD & McPHAIL, Agents,
70 Gravier street.

All freight consigned to L. & McP. will be forwarded promptly free of commission.

For further information apply to W. J. Houston, Gen. Pass. Ag't Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line. aug2-d3mo

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.

JUNE 28TH, 1873.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 30, trains on this Road will run as follows:

Down Day Passenger Train

Will leave Augusta at	6 45 A M
Arrive at Port Royal	2 10 P M
Arrive at Charleston	4 30 P M
Arrive at Savannah	3 30 P M

Up Day Passenger Train

Will leave Port Royal at	9 45 A M
Leave Charleston at	6 15 A M
Leave Savannah at	5 30 P M
Arrive at Augusta	5 30 P M

Down Night Passenger Train

Will leave Augusta at	7 30 P M
Arrive at Port Royal at	11 25 P M
Arrive at Charleston at	5 00 A M
Arrive at Savannah at	12 30 P M

Up Night Passenger Train

Will leave Port Royal at	
Leave Charleston at	12 30 P M
Leave Savannah at	2 30 P M
Arrive at Augusta	10 30 P M

Passengers leaving Atlanta by the 6 00 P M train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, will arrive at Charleston the following morning at 4 30 A M, making close connection with down night passenger train on this road for Port Royal and Savannah.

JAS. D. LOGAN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper Utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woolen fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

a new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease, for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and Preventing the "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy 1 5 of your merchant if he hasn't or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet. "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 *PARK PLACE, N. Y.*

aug29—d&wlm

ALL WHO WISH TO VOTE,

TAKE NOTICE, that by a recent Ordinance passed by the Mayor and Council, every person who is old enough to vote, or wishes to participate in our city elections, is required to come to my office in the City Hall, and register his name and place of residence. The books for the same will be opened on the 15th day of September, and will remain open for that purpose until the 15th day of November. All failing to attend this—either white or colored—will be debarred from voting at either or all elections.

FRANK T. RYAN, City Clerk.
Atlanta, August 24, 1873. aug24-tf.

F. M. HEATH. S. A. PORTER.

HEATH & PORTER,

Livery and Sale Stables,

Poplar Street, between Second and Third Sts.,

MACON.....Georgia.

Accommodations are ample and complete for the Board of Citizens' and Transient Stock of Traders. aug26—3m

FORTY SHARES of STOCK

IN THE

Dollar Savings Bank for Sale.

PAYS 20 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Apply to TACKABERY & CLARKE,
aug26—d2m Attorneys at Law.

THE HANNAH MOOR

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

Brevities.

Currant red is the new autumn color.

The club house in Saratoga has closed for the season.

So far there have been 1,004 patents granted for car coupling at the Patent Office.

Philadelphia objects to courting in the theatre, especially when it can be done cheaper at home.

Barney Williams has canceled his engagement at Booth's and goes back to Europe in October.

Tufted camel's hair is a new material for winter polonaise—the form of the camel being also observed.

It is said the first theatre established in America was at Williamsburg, Virginia, in September, 1752.

The name of Daniel Drew, the railway millionaire, has been added to the roll of pensioners of the war of 1812.

There are 4,000 slaves at Quilca, East Africa, offered at from half a dollar to $3 each without finding a purchaser.

Mrs. Livermore is delicately reported to have broken "one of her ankles high up" in the White Mountains last week.

Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, who hurt herself by falling down stairs a few days since, has got well and drives out again as usual in her pony phaeton.

A Danbury boy wants to know if it is right for his folks to pay $500 for a piano for his sister, and make him pick berries for circus money.

Hot in Texas. Here is what the Jefferson Tribune says: "The thermometer at 2:30 yesterday evening just before it became cloudy marked 96 in the shade, and 6,000 in the sun."

It may make your railroad trip more pleasant to know that one hundred and fifty persons have been killed by the railroads of the United States during August.

The installation of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli as Rector of the University of Glasgow, which was postponed in consequence of the death of his wife, will take place on the 19th of November.

The anchorage and unexposed parts of the great suspension bridge at Niagara have just undergone a close inspection. Everything was found to be as perfect as when laid, twenty years ago.

Jean Ingelow has made a pleasant, unique and really enviable impression on American readers by her thoughtful, womanly writings in prose and verse, and her publishers announce two new editions of her poetical works this fall.

The American tour of Signor Salvini is limited to one hundred performances, to be given in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and Havana.

The amount paid to the heirs of William H. Seward for copyright of the first six months of his "Travels Round the World" was $41,464. The second six months began on the 1st of August, and the sale of the work continues as constant and as large as before.

Sergeant Bates is said to have applied for a seat in the Daily Graphic balloon. He wants to bet that he can carry the flag of any nation across the Atlantic without being insulted. If the Graphic folks will only take him and drop him midway in the ocean, their enterprise will be a success whether they accomplish anything else or not.

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear," is one of the puzzles of literary quidnuncs. Some wag attributed it to Ruthven Jenkyns, who published the lines in the Greenwich Magazine for Marines in 1701. But no such magazine was ever published. The English marines were not addicted to magazine literature, poetry, and that sort of thing, a hundred and seventy odd years ago.

Laura Keene has been lying ill at her residence in New York for the past seven weeks, during which she has several times been at the point of death. On Wednesday last, believing that she was about to die, a priest was summoned, who administered to her the last rites of the Catholic Church. On Thursday she rallied, and on the following day was removed to a quiet retreat in the country. It is possible that a change of air may prove beneficial.

The French theatre at Cairo, Egypt, is managed rather peculiarly. One evening "Fernande" was stopped, when only half of it had been acted, and a cancan was substituted. On another occasion the artists were obliged to give "La Grande Duchesse" in plain clothes. On the third the Khedive arrived, when the last act of "Orphee aux Enfers" was being performed, and the artists agreed to sing the whole opera over again only upon the Khedive's offering them 21,000 francs. By the middle of the first act the gentleman was asleep.

In New York there is some betting on the balloon in the sporting circles about that town, but it is evident that the betting men don't believe in it. The odds are overwhelmingly against it, and it is hard to find anybody who will risk anything on it. That the balloon will neither cross the ocean nor get half way across, bets are offered nineteen to one; that it will never go a hundred miles away from land, nine to one; that the balloonist will not stay up a single day, five to one; that Wise will never find his westerly current, three to one; that the whole thing will be a fizzle, two to one; that the balloon will burst, bets are even.

A Victory in California.

The people's triumph in California is a very good indication of what the result will be wherever an issue is squarely made with the monied monopolists. And the same struggle will take place in every State; for the monopolists have corrupted congressmen, bought and sold legislatures, and thoroughly demoralized politics in all parts of the country. There is no avoiding the issue. The people must arise in their strength and crush out the corruption which finds its support in the concentrated financial power of the powerful corporations. Even the courts have not escaped their baleful influence. From the Credit Mobilier down to the smallest municipal combination, it is one story of rotten rings to defeat the wishes of the people.

The issue was well defined in California. It was monopoly or anti-monopoly. The Sargent-Stanford ring, with the great Central Pacific Railroad at its back, left no stone unturned to win the battle. They used both of the old parties to carry their points. It is too early yet to state the exact result. The anti-railroad party was called indifferently "Independent," "People's Party," and "Anti-Monopoly." The election was for members of the Legislature, and some local officers. Mr. Secretary Gorham, as a candidate for the United States Senate, was the standard-bearer of the monopolists. He has been a retained lobbyist for the Central Pacific Railroad many years. Gov. Booth led the anti-railroad Republicans, and Senator Casserly the anti-railroad Democrats. The only thing that is certainly known as to the result is, that Mr. Gorham will not exchange his desk under the President's chair for a seat in the body of the chamber. The monopolists of California are defeated "horse, foot and dragoons," and the next Senator will be a practical Granger. This result foreshadows the grand result on the broader field when the people are once organized.

We have practical questions to deal with now. We want comprehensive and cheap avenues of communication; we want monopolies of every kind whatsoever,—tariff, railroad or banking,—abolished; and we want purity, honesty and economy in official positions. To secure these indispensable boons the people are anxiously turning for help to the members of the popular farmer's movement which is sweeping the country.

The Cholera.

There is now and then an isolated case of this disease in East Tennessee, the last reported one occurring in Knoxville on the 5th instant. But the epidemic has by no means abated throughout the country. It has acted singularly all the season. It has usually followed some water-course, or spread gradually and steadily in one direction. During the present visitation no one has been able to predict its course. The larger and well-regulated cities have been comparatively free of it. It cannot prevail against strict sanitary regulations. But the smaller towns have been badly and indiscriminately victimized. First, a town in Missouri would be desolated, and then perhaps one in Indiana, or Tennessee, or Illinois, or Ohio, or Kentucky. Its course has been erratic and very fatal. The latest outbreak is in Kentucky. The little town of Millersburg has been as thoroughly desolated as Greenville or Birmingham was. It is also raging terribly in Lebanon and Columbia. Where it will jump to next no one can tell. A clean jump of two hundred miles has been made several times this season, without an intervening case. We believe, however, that the experience of this visitation invariably shows that it will not leave a limestone foundation unless sorely tempted by neglect and filth. Lucky are they who built upon free-stone, for they shall escape such pestilences.

Advertisements! Advertisements!

We ask advertisers to let us have their favors by Friday night, if possible, for our immense edition of Sunday. We cannot see all our merchants—we are too busy. But bring your advertisements—don't miss the greatest edition ever issued in Atlanta. THE CONSTITUTION will show the greatness of our city and its growing business. Look to your interest, business men of Atlanta. *We do what we say.*

The Supreme Court Refuses Milton Malone a new trial and grant H. O. Hoyt a new trial.

In our Supreme Court decisions delivered yesterday, and published this morning in the CONSTITUTION, will be found the rulings in the cases of Milton Malone, charged with murder, and H. O. Hoyt, with larceny.

The court refuses to grant a new trial to Malone, but gives a new trial to Hoyt.

The remaining decisions of the Supreme Court will appear to-morrow.

South Carolina News.

The Columbia Sun has set.

The cause of temperance is advancing in South Carolina.

The cotton prospects are being somewhat diminished by the heavy rains.

The first fair of the "Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association" will open on November 4th.

Bishop Howe, of the Episcopal Church, is making his annual visit to the churches of Upper Carolina.

Gaffney's Station bids fair to be one of the most flourishing places on the Air-Line. The cotton to be shipped from this point this season, is estimated at from 3,000 to 8,000 bales.

Money is reported closer than was ever known in Columbia. Applications for loans have been numerous, but they cannot be negotiated upon the best collaterals. Banks are not discounting at all on any collaterals, and are holding back for cotton. Parties who have borrowed claim extension, and do not pay up as a general circumstance.

Virginia and Kentucky seem to be neutral ground on the Grange question. Virginia has only three Granges and Kentucky one. New York has nine, and Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Nevada and Rhode Island none. Each of these States is moving in the matter, and expects soon to be in the field.

DECISIONS

OF THE

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered in Atlanta, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1873.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

Milton Malone vs. The State. Murder, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the murder of Frank Phillips, and put on his trial therefor at the first term of the Court after the offense was alleged to have been committed and indictment found. During the progress of that trial, and before its termination, one of the jurors was taken sick and a mistrial was ordered by the Court for that cause. During the same term of the Court, (the Court being held for several weeks,) the case was again called up for trial, and another trial was had, which resulted in a verdict finding the defendant guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the several grounds specified and set forth in the record, which was overruled by the Court, and the defendant excepted. When the case was called the second time for trial the defendant made a motion for a continuance on the ground that the case could not legally be tried again during the same term of the Court, that he was then too sick to engage in the trial, and also for the absence of Emma Gilmore, a material witness for him who had been subpœnad, and who was present and testified on the first trial, stated the material facts expected to be proved by her, that when she was first subpœnad she resided in the county, but did not state that she then resided in the county, or where she resided, that said witness was not absent by his consent or procurement, that he expected to be able to procure her testimony at the next term of the Court, that the application was not made for delay, but to enable him to obtain the testimony of said absent witness. There is nothing in the laws of the State which prohibited the Court from proceeding with the second trial, as it did; but, on the contrary, it was its duty to have done so, provided the term of the Court would extend to such a length of time as would allow the trial to be had. As to the sickness of the defendant, the presiding Judge certifies "that when the case was called at the appointed time for trial, it was stated that defendant was too sick to come into Court. I summoned two physicians who under oath disclosed that defendant was suffering from the effects of alcohol; that there was nervous derangement. I then passed the case for a time, which was indicated by the physicians. When he was again called on to announce, this affidavit was presented. I asked his counsel if his condition had grown worse, and they replied that it had not. I then asked them if they had anything further to offer in support of the ground of alleged sickness, and they said they had not. I was satisfied from all that had occurred in open Court, that the defendant was in a proper condition to proceed with the trial." This certificate of the presiding Judge as to the sickness of the defendant, disposes of that ground made in the showing for continuance. In relation to the absence of Emma Gilmore, it appears in the record that a motion had been made by the defendant on the first trial to continue the case on account of her absence, and others, which was overruled, and when that was done, she did appear in Court and testified for the defendant, and in that testimony disclosed facts which clearly indicate that her movements in coming from Chattanooga here to testify were controlled by the friends of the defendant; in other words, her testimony clearly shows that her movements in attending the Court were regulated by the wishes of the defendant's friends. She had left the State before the trial, and gone to Chattanooga. When the motion for a continuance was overruled on the first trial, she returned here again in time to testify in the case in favor of the defendant, and is absent again when the case is called for trial the second time. These facts were all known to the Court when the motion for a continuance was made at the second trial. The presiding Judge certifies that he had no doubt, from all that had occurred before him in the progress of the case, that the showing was for delay only, and to avoid a trial. Upon the former trial Emma Gilmore was produced and examined, and the circumstances of her absence, and the means employed to get her to be present at the trial are shown in his testimony. The Court admitted her testimony, taken down by the reporter on the first trial, to be read in evidence in favor of the defendant on the second trial. The argument for the plaintiff in error is, that when a defendant is indicted for a criminal offense, and a motion is made for a continuance at the term of the Court at which the indictment is found on account of the absence of a witness, and he complies with the requirements of the 3,471 section of the Code in making his amdavit for such continuance, the Court has no discretion under the law but to grant it. This argument is entirely too comprehensive and proves too much as applicable to the continuance of criminal cases, or any other class of cases, inasmuch as it would deprive the Court of the power and authority to exercise its own judgment and discretion, as to the continuance of any criminal case, and make the defenant the judge thereof under the law instead of the Court. If the defendant swears that the application for a continuance on account of the absence of a witness is not made for the purpose of delay, and the presiding Judge should see the witness standing in the court room, according to this argument, he would have no discretion to be exercised in refusing the application for a continuance. This is not the rule applicable to the continuance of either criminal or civil cases, as we understand it. The Superior Courts are clothed by the Constitution and laws of the State with original jurisdiction for the trial of criminal cases, and the Judges thereof should have, and are presumed to have, sufficient judgment and discretion to make a practical application of the law relating to any motion for the continuance of a criminal case which may be made before them; the law devolves that duty upon them, and when they have exercised their judgment and discretion in refusing a continuance this Court will not control it unless that discretion has been grossly abused. In this case the defendant and his counsel knew that the witness had left the State after she had been first subpœnad, and had returned to the State and testified on the first trial, and when they were notified that the case would be tried again, it was their plain duty to have applied for compulsory process to have compelled her attendance, either to have had her retained in custody to give evidence, or recognized for that purpose. They had ample time to have done so, and they knew the migratory character of the witness; there was an entire want of diligence in this respect on their part. In view of all the facts disclosed in this record we cannot say that the Court below abused the discretion vested in it by law in overruling the defendant's motion for a continuance. In our judgment on this branch of the case, we have left out of view altogether the counter showing made by the State, and have considered the motion made for a continuance wholly independent of that counter showing. There was no error in overruling the defendant's pleas as to the grand jury that found the bill of indictment. The certificate of the presiding Judge states that all of the drawn grand jurors did not appear, and that he filled up the jury with tales jurors as provided by the Act of 1869, and the jury thus made up found the bill. The 8th section of the Act of 1869 declares, "that when from challenge or from any other cause, there is not a sufficient number of person in attendance to complete the pannel of grand jurors, the Court may order the Sheriff, or his deputy, to summon persons qualified as hereinbefore required, sufficient to complete the pannel." There was no error in overruling the defendant's challenge to the array of jurors put upon him by the State at the last trial. The presiding Judge certifies that the cause of the challenge contained in the first ground of the motion record on the first trial, and not on the ground that the last ground contained in the motion was made on the last trial, but as no proof was offered to sustain it, it was overruled. This disposes of the technical objections and exceptions made by the counsel for defendant, before the evidence in the case was submitted to the jury.

It appears from the evidence in the record, that the defendant shot the deceased in a house of ill-fame, at night, in the city of Atlanta, in the month of August, 1873. It does not affirmatively appear in the evidence that the defendant and deceased knew each other before they met in that house that night, and we think it to be a fair inference therefrom that they were not personally acquainted with each other, whether they knew each other by sight only, is not so clear both were young men, deceased the youngest of the two; deceased went to the house first, and after a short time defendant came there; the evidence is that both had been drinking and were somewhat excited by liquor. It also appears in the evidence that a short time before the killing, defendant applied to a saloon keeper who had his pistol, for it, and said as he put it in his pocket, you will hear from me in fifteen minutes. The distance from the saloon to the house where the killing took place is about three hundred yards. About eight minutes thereafter defendant shot deceased in the house to which he went. There is some conflict in the evidence as to what was said by the deceased after the defendant got there. The weight of the evidence is that one of the women of the house was near defendant and deceased when deceased put his hand on her and remarked to defendant, "you cannot have her," or, as one of the witnesses states it, the deceased laid his hand on the woman's shoulder and said, "Mr. Malone, you can't have this girl." Another witness, Emma Gilmore, states that deceased put his hand on his hip and said, "I will shoot you son of a bitch, if you touch my woman." The evidence is pretty clear that the deceased was unarmed, as no weapon was seen in his hands or found upon his person after his death. There is a conflict in the evidence as to the position of the deceased at the time of the shooting. Some of the witnesses state that when defendant said he would shoot his "God damned brains out," deceased held up his hands and said, "let him shoot." Emma Gilmore states that deceased had his hand on his hip at the time he was shot, and said, "I will shoot," etc. The main question involved in the investigation before the jury was, whether, under the evidence, the defendant was guilty of murder or voluntary manslaughter—did the evidence show such a state of facts as would authorize the jury to find the defendant guilty of murder? Murder, as defined by our Code, is the unlawful killing of a human being in the peace of the State, by a person of sound memory and discretion, with malice aforethought either expressed or implied—express malice is that deliberate intention unlawfully to take away the life of a fellow creature which is manifested by external circumstances capable of proof—malice shall be implied where no considerable provocation appears, and where all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned and malignant heart. In order to have reduced the killing of the deceased, by the defendant, to the offense of voluntary manslaughter, there must have been some actual assault made by the deceased upon the defendant, or an attempt by the deceased to have committed a serious personal injury on the person of defendant, or other equivalent circumstances to justify the excitement of passion and to exclude all idea of deliberation or malice, either expressed or implied. Provocation by words, threats, menaces, or contemptuous gestures, shall in no case be sufficient to free the person killing from the guilt and crime of murder. Now, if we take the evidence offered by the defendant in this case, as to the words, threats, menaces or gestures of the deceased towards the defendant at the time of the killing, are the same sufficient, under this law, to free the defendant from the guilt and crime of murder? What are they? That the deceased put his hand on his hip, and said: "I will shoot, you son of a bitch, if you touch my woman." These are the words, threats, menaces and gestures which, it is claimed, under the law, will free the defendant from the guilt and crime of murder in shooting the deceased—only that, and nothing more. This Court will avail itself of the present occasion to announce to the public from this Bench, with all the emphasis which its judgment can impart, that provocation by words, threats, menaces, or contemptuous gestures will in no case be sufficient to free a person who kills another by shooting him from the guilt and crime of murder. The law so declares, and it is the imperative duty of the Courts so to administer it, for the protection of society and human life. Mere words, threats, menaces or contemptuous gestures are no considerable provocation in the eye of the law, and, therefore, malice *shall be implied*. We find no error in the refusal of the Court to charge the jury as requested, or in the charge as given, in view of the evidence contained in the record. The charge of the Court, as to a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant, was in exact accordance with the ruling of this Court in the case of Long vs. The State, 38th Georgia Reports, 491. The doubt must be a doubt pertinent to the matter in issue on trial arising out of the evidence, or the want of evidence. The charge of the Court that drunkenness could be looked to to ascertain and determine the condition and state of the defendant's mind and to throw light upon the inquiry whether there was malice, was quite as favorable a charge for the defendant as he had a right to expect under the law and facts of the case. Whether the parties were strangers to each other, was a question of fact for the jury, and if they were, the law will imply malice where one stranger kills another stranger without any considerable provocation, the same as if they were not strangers, and there was no error in the refusal of the Court to charge the jury in relation to that question. There was no error as to the polling of the jury, on the statement of facts certified to by the presiding Judge. When the jury brought in their verdict, defendant's counsel requested to have them polled. The Court directed the Solicitor General to read the verdict and read it in the presence of the jury, that being done each juror was called and asked by the Court if the verdict as read was his verdict, and each juror answered that it was. The complaint is that the verdict was read to the jury by the Solicitor General before they were polled. The reading of the verdict in the hearing of the jury was right, so as to enable each juror to know what the verdict was before he was asked the question if he agreed to that verdict. It does not affirmatively appear that the bailiff who attended the jury did eat or sleep in the room with the jury, and the presiding Judge certifies that he did not know that he had done so. If such was the fact, it was incumbent on the defendant to have shown it by competent evidence, which the record fails to disclose. There is sufficient evidence in the record to sustain the verdict of the jury—they were the exclusive judges of the credibility of the witnesses who were sworn on the trial of the case, and there was no error in overruling the motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and the weight of the evidence, according to the repeated rulings of this Court in similar cases. The fact is the killing of the deceased by the defendant was not disputed on the trial, and the only question for the jury was whether the killing under the circumstances as detailed by the witnesses, made him guilty of the crime of murder under the law, or guilty of an inferior grade of homicide, and they having passed upon that question, we cannot say that their verdict was not right under the law and facts of the case. The Court did not err in overruling the motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The newly discovered evidence is merely cumulative, and a new trial will not be granted for newly discovered evidence merely cumulative in its character. What is cumulative evidence? Evidence is cumulative when it goes to the fact principally controverted on the trial and respecting which the party asking for a new trial produced testimony on the trial of the cause. Grubb vs. Kolb, 37th Ga. Rep. 459. The newly discovered testimony of Stokes relates to the same facts which were controverted on the trial as to what the parties said and did at the time of the shooting, and the same remark may be made as to the newly discovered evidence as to the defendant's having been drinking, there was evidence of his having been drinking on the trial If the newly discovered evidence had been introduced on the trial, it is not at all probable that it could have produced or that it ought to have produced a different result under the law. The plea of insanity was not relied on at the trial, and it is too late now to fall back upon that defense after the trial, when the facts now sought to establish it could as well have been ascertained before the trial, by the exercise of ordinary diligence, as since the trial, if indeed he was insane before the killing, which the newly discovered evidence fails to establish, and it does not show that he was insane at the time of the killing. After a careful and laborious examination of the evidence contained in the record, and the several grounds taken in the motion for a new trial, we are all of the opinion that the judgment of the Court below refusing a new trial, should be affirmed.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

W. A. Hawkins, J. F. Pou, Gartrell & Stephens, Hill & Candler, D. P. Hill, for plaintiffs in error.

John T. Glenn, Solicitor General, S. B. Spencer, Thrasher & Thrasher, for the State.

A. T. Finney vs. Tommey & Stewart. Complaint, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

The error complained of in this case is that the Court below overruled the defendant's plea in bar of the plaintiffs' suit and ordered the same to be stricken. It appears from the record that the plaintiffs had sold goods to the defendant, and had instituted a suit on a part of the account in a Justice's Court—(to wit:) for the sum of $44 47, and obtained judgment therefor, from which judgment an appeal was taken to the Superior Court. It also appears that the plaintiffs subsequently instituted suit against the defendant in the Superior Court for the balance of their account, (to wit,) for the sum of $121 37. Both cases were pending in the Superior Court, the one on the appeal and the other on the common law docket. The defendant filed a plea in abatement of the pendency of a former suit for the same amount to the last action instituted in the Superior Court, but did not file it at the first term of the Court. The parties entered into an agreement to submit the two cases together to the decision of the Court upon an agreed statement of facts. On hearing and considering the two cases, as submitted by the parties on the agreed statements of facts, the Court dismissed the suit instituted in the Superior Court for the recovery of that portion of the account included therein, and allowed a judgment to be taken in the other case which is now pleaded in bar. From that judgment of the Court the plaintiffs sued out a writ of error to this Court, and upon the hearing thereof the judgment of the Court below was reversed, the legal effect of which was to place the two cases exactly in the same position as they were when submitted to the judgment of the Court by the agreement of the parties. There was no final judgment then which the defendant could have pleaded in bar of the plaintiffs' action. The judgment of the Court covered both cases submitted under the agreement, and when that judgment was reversed there was no judment in existence to be pleaded in bar, and if one had been entered up in this appeal case the judgment of reversal by the Court vacated it. There was no error in striking the defendant's plea in bar on the statement of facts disclosed by the record.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

L. J. Winn, for plaintiff in error.
Hill & Candler, for defendants.

E. Guthman vs. M. T. Castleberry. Distress Warrant, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a distress warrant for rent, sued out by the landlord against his tenant. The defendant filed a counter affidavit denying that the rent claimed was due. On the trial of the issue in the Superior Court, the defendant alleged that his goods had been damaged to a greater amount than the rent claimed to be due, in consequence of the leaky condition of the roof of the storehouse rented, and sought to recoup the same against the plaintiff's demand. The jury under the charge of the Court found a verdict for the plaintiff. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds set forth in the record, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record, that the leak in the roof of the storehouse was occasioned by an extraordinary fall of snow, which filled up the gutters on the roof, and caused the same to overflow, that the same was repaired as soon as it could reasonably have been done by the landlord. When a branch of this same case was before this Court at the last term, it was held that the landlord failed to repair the roof of the storehouse (the landlord, under the provisions of the Code, being bound to keep the rented premises in repair) after notice of its leaky condition, and the defendant's goods were damaged thereby, he was entitled to recover such damages from the plaintiff and have the same deducted out of the amount of the rent claimed to be due, and that we think would be the proper rule when the tenant has the exclusive possession and control of the storehouse rented. But in this case, the evidence shows that the landlord occupied the room immediately over the room occupied by the tenant in the same building, and therefore must be presumed to have known the condition of the roof of the building as well or better than the tenant. In such a case, we are inclined to hold that notice by the tenant to the landlord to repair the roof, would not have been necessary, and if it had been proved by the tenant on the trial, that the roof of the storehouse was in such a condition as not to have protected the goods therein from water, under ordinary circumstances, that he would have been entitled to have recovered the damages sustained against the plaintiff's claim for rent, but there is no evidence of that kind in the record which would have authorized the Court to have so charged the jury. If the tenant desires to protect himself from loss or damage by accidents which result from unforeseen and extraordinary causes, he must so stipulate in his contract at the time of renting. There is no evidence in the record that the storehouse was not in a tenantable condition on account of the roof but for the extraordinary fall of snow, which caused it to leak as before stated. The plaintiff's own goods in the room above the one occupied by the defendant were damaged more than the defendant's by the same cause.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

S. Weil, for plaintiff in error.
Jackson & Clarke, for defendant.

Thomas S. Powell vs. W. F. Westmoreland. Trespass, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action of trespass for an assault and battery and a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,447 18. The error complained of is that the Court below granted a new trial on the ground that the defendant was prevented from being present at the trial for the reasons stated in the following affidavits:

"W. F. Westmoreland, the defendant in the above stated case, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he intended to be present at the trial of said case, and was about to leave his office, a few hundred yards from the Court House, to attend Court, on the morning of the trial, when he received a call, as physician and surgeon, to go immediately to the relief of Mrs. Annie E. Atkinson, who, in eating some sausage meat, had lodged a piece of wood in her throat. Defendant, supposing that he would be detained but a few minutes, as the lady's house was not far from his office, went to her, and found her in great agony. He endeavored to extricate the stick from her throat, but by reason of her nervous condition, and frequent efforts to vomit, he did not succeed at once. When he did succeed, she fainted, and this was followed by nervous or hysterical spells, requiring defendant's attention for about two hours. Another physician (Dr. Sterling) was sent for, and as soon as he arrived deponent left and went to the court-house. When he reached there, the trial was ended or about ended, as deponent was informed, and being told that he was too late, and not knowing or supposing that he would then be heard, he went away and gave his attention to other urgent professional business. Deponent believes that it was between nine and half-past nine o'clock A. M., when he went to see the lady, and that he reached the court-house before twelve o'clock M. He says he was at the time a regular practicing physician and surgeon in the city of Atlanta; that he was Professor of Surgery in the Medical College and gave special and particular attention to cases of surgery to which branch of practice the case of Mrs. Annie E. Atkinson appropriately belonged. Deponent believes that this was the reason why the call was made upon him rather than upon some other physician of the city. He states that, but for said call, he would have been at the trial, and that his presence there would, he believes, have been serviceable to his defense. He had not intended to be absent at the time, and had not prepared his counsel to conduct the defense without the help of suggestions and explanations from deponent himself. Deponent also knew material facts to which he could and would have testified as a witness. He would have sworn that plaintiff was not confined for as much as two weeks; or, at all events, that deponent saw him on the streets in less time than that—probably within a week or ten days after the rencounter. He could and would have testified that he chastised plaintiff for instigating a scandalous publication touching a member of deponent's family, involving her honor as a lady. Deponent believed, in good faith, that plaintiff was guilty of this outrage, and acted on that belief; and he could have explained his conduct to the jury, had he been present at the trial."

This affidavit of the defendant as to the condition of Mrs. Atkinson, and his attendance upon her, is corobórated by her affidavit and the affidavit of Clara Stapler.

The 3661 section of the Code declares that the Superior Courts, in this State, shall have power to grant new trials in any cause depending therein, in such manner, and under such rules and regulations as they may establish according to law, and the usuage and custom of Courts. The Code also specifies general grounds on which new trials may be granted, but the ground of the present motion is not included in them. The 3667th section, however, declares, that in all applications for a new trial on other grounds not provided for in this Code, the presiding Judge must exercise a sound legal discretion in granting or refusing the same, according to the provisions of the common law and practice of the courts. In this case, the defendant was prevented from being present at the trial by an occurrence, which in our judgment, it was his paramount duty to regard as a physician and surgeon, and to have given his time and attention to his suffering patient, and that he cannot be said to have been in default in not being present at the trial under the statement of facts disclosed in the record. The plaintiff stated in his evidence that he was confined to his house six weeks on account of the injury he received. The defendant states that if he had been present at the trial, he would have testified that the plaintiff was not confined as much as two weeks, that he saw him on the streets within a week or two after the rencounter. This would have been competent evidence in rebuttal of the plaintiff's evidence, although the other facts which he proposed to prove might not have been competent; besides, it was his right to have been present, to have aided his counsel in his defense, independent of his right to have been sworn as a witness in his own favor. In view of the facts as disclosed in this record, we will not control the exercise of the discretion of the Court below in granting the new trial. The presiding Judge was present on the former trial, and much more familiar with what there transpired, than this Court possibly can be.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

D. F. & W. R. Hammond, A. C. Garlington, for plaintiff in error.

L. E. Bleckley, John Milledge, T. P. Westmoreland, for defendant.

Wm. Solomon et al vs. Martin J. Hinton, et al. Ejectment, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

The only question made in this case, is whether the execution, under which the land was sold and purchased by the defendants, was dormant at the time of the sale, and that depends on the fact whether the statute limiting the time within which judgments should be enforced by executions issued thereon, is a statute of limitations, and was suspended during the war. If it is a statute of limitations and was suspended during the war, then the judgment and execution under which the land was sold was not dormant at the time of the sale. The Court charged the jury that the execution was dormant, if, at the time the levy was made on the land, there was no entry made thereon by an officer authorised to execute and return the same within seven years next before said levy. To which charge the defendants excepted. The judgment was obon the 28d of April, 1859, and execution issued thereon 6th May, 1859, and was levied on the land 5th March, 1867. In view of the facts disclosed in the record, this charge of the Court was error. In Akin vs. Freeman, decided at the last term (not yet reported) this Court held, and decided, that the 4th and 29th sections of the Act of 1856, prescribing that after seven years, without an entry, etc., a judgment shall not be enforced, but the ground of the present motion is not included in them. The 3667th section, however, declares, that in all applications for a new trial on other grounds not provided for in this Code, the presiding Judge must exercise a sound legal discretion in granting or refusing the same, according to the provisions of the common law and practice of the courts. In this case, the defendant was prevented from being present at the trial by an occurrence, which in our judgment, it was his paramount duty to regard as a physician and surgeon, and to have given his time and attention to his suffering patient, and that he cannot be said to have been in default in not being present at the trial under the statement of facts disclosed in the record. The plaintiff stated in his evidence that he was confined to his house six weeks on account of the injury he received. The defendant states that if he had been present at the trial, he would have testified that the plaintiff was not confined as much as two weeks, that he saw him on the streets within a week or two after the rencounter. This would have been competent evidence in rebuttal of the plaintiff's evidence, although the other facts which he proposed to prove might not have been competent; besides, it was his right to have been present, to have aided his counsel in his defense, independent of his right to have been sworn as a witness in his own favor. In view of the facts as disclosed in this record, we will not control the exercise of the discretion of the Court below in granting the new trial. The presiding Judge was present on the former trial, and much more familiar with what there transpired, than this Court possibly can be.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

D. F. & W. R. Hammond, A. C. Garlington, for plaintiff in error.

L. E. Bleckley, John Milledge, T. P. Westmoreland, for defendant.

Wm. Solomon et al vs. Martin J. Hinton, et al. Ejectment, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

The only question made in this case, is whether the execution, under which the land was sold and purchased by the defendants, was dormant at the time of the sale, and that depends on the fact whether the statute limiting the time within which judgments should be enforced by executions issued thereon, is a statute of limitations, and was suspended during the war. If it is a statute of limitations and was suspended during the war, then the judgment and execution under which the land was sold was not dormant at the time of the sale. The Court charged the jury that the execution was dormant, if, at the time the levy was made on the land, there was no entry made thereon by an officer authorised to execute and return the same within seven years next before said levy. To which charge the defendants excepted. The judgment was obon the 28d of April, 1859, and execution issued thereon 6th May, 1859, and was levied on the land 5th March, 1867. In view of the facts disclosed in the record, this charge of the Court was error. In Akin vs. Freeman, decided at the last term (not yet reported) this Court held, and decided, that the 4th and 29th sections of the Act of 1856, prescribing that after seven years, without an entry, etc., a judgment shall not be enforced, but shall be presumed to be satisfied, and also that where a bona fide purchaser has been in the possession of real property for four years it shall be discharged of the lien of any judgment against the person from whom he purchased, were parts of a statute of limitations in force on the 30th of November, 1860, and were, by the terms, spirit and intention of the Act of that date, suspended, and by the various Acts from 1860 to 1865 the suspension was continued until the close of the war.

Let the judgment of the Court below be reversed.

Hill & Candler, for plaintiffs in error.
L. E. Bleckley, for defendants.

Amelia Murphy and William Chambers vs. The State. Bigamy, etc., from Clayton.

WARNER, C. J.

Amelia Murphy was indicted for the offense of bigamy, and William Chambers was indicted for the offense of marrying another man's wife—both were found guilty, and a motion for a new trial in each case was made on the grounds set forth in the respective motions therefor, which were overruled, and the defendants excepted. Both cases were argued together before this Court, and the only question made was whether Amelia Murphy was a lawful married woman at the time Chambers married her. The marriage of Amelia and Jack Murphy was proved by witnesses who were present at their marriage, and that they were married by a preacher and minister of the Gospel, who said he had a license to marry them, but no license was produced or offered in evidence. It is insisted that in order to prove a legal marriage of the parties a license from the Ordinary should have been proven at the trial, and that the minister who married them was an ordained minister of the Gospel. In Cook vs. the State, (11th Georgia Report 54) this Court held that in prosecutions for bigamy, adultery, or incestuous adultery, that the admissions of a defendant as to the fact of his marriage were admissible in evidence, and that it was not necessary to prove a marriage in fact. In that case the point was made that the marriage should be proved by the record of the license and return thereon. In this case the marriage is not proved by the admissions of the defendant but a marriage in fact is proved by the witnesses who were present at the time it took place. On the authority of Cook vs. the State the marriage of Jack and Amelia Murphy was a lawful marriage according to the evidence, without proof of the license from the Ordinary. The 1708th section of the Code declares that a marriage valid in other respects, and solemnized by the parties to be valid, shall not be affected by a want of authority in the minister, or Justice to solemnize the same. The record does not show that a motion was made in the Court below for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, or that the Court rendered any judgment as to that ground, in either case. The verdict in both cases being right under the law and the evidence, the motion for a new trial in each case was properly overruled.

Let the judgment of the Court below in both cases be affirmed.

A. W. Hammond & Son, Speer & Stewart, W. L. Waterson, for plaintiff in error.

John T. Glenn, Solicitor General, for the State.

SPECIAL

THE PHILLIPS-WADDELL AFFAIR.

Publication of the Correspondence by the Phillips Party Prevented.

Judge Johnson Warns Both Parties Against the Publication.

Columbus Special to The Atlanta Constitution.

COLUMBUS, GA., September 9, 1873.—No new development in the Phillips-Waddell affair. Application was made by the Phillips party to the Columbus Enquirer to publish the correspondence, but the application was declined. Declaration was made that the publication would be made in an Atlanta paper. No application was made to the Columbus Sun.

Judge Johnson, of the Superior Court, has warned both of the Columbus papers against publishing the correspondence. The Atlanta party left to-night for Atlanta.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

EARLY NIGHT NEWS

For Noon Dispatches See First Page.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GRANT TO RETURN—RADICAL RASCALITY INVESTIGATION—THE GENEVA AWARD PAID AND HOW.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The President is expected between the 15th and 20th.

A special agent of the Post-office Department at Warrenton, Virginia, is investigating the charge that the Republicans have used official postage stamps for franking political documents.

The Republicans carried Maine by about 11,000. Their majority last year was 16,537.

The fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars awarded to this Government at Geneva was to-day paid into the Treasury by Secretary Fish in one bond, of which the following is a description:

"Act of March 3d, 1873. It is hereby certified that fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars have been deposited with this office to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., or their order.

(Signed) JOHN ALLISON,
Register of the Treasury.

Washington, September 9, 1873.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Approved. WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The bond has the figure $15,500,000 in the upper

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA:
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McTAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

Redwine & Fox,
Have just opened their
Drug Store
Since 1865.
To supply the trade with pure drugs, paints and oils, at reasonable prices. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded. Their stock is complete in all its departments.
july17-dtf REDWIN & FOX.

Carley, Buck & Co.!
Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 35 Pryor street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, White Window Lamps, etc., of Wholesale. Artists' materials, Graytone Pencils, Canvass, Stretchers, Waters and Oil Colors, etc., a specialty. apr15-oodly

PRICES of all goods marked in plain figures, only one price. Robes $3 35 to $12 00; walking and traine skirts 80 cents to $6 50; chemises, $1 to $3 50, drawers 75 cents to $3, corset covers $1 25 to $4 50, toilet sacques $1 25 to $7, aprons 40 cents to $1—all made of the finest undressed material—at 45 Marietta street, opposite the Post Office.
aug3-dcod1f MRS. BROOKS.

LECTURE OF RT. REV. BISHOP GROSS. This beautiful address, delivered at the Capitol to an immense audience, and reported verbatim in THE CONSTITUTION, is greatly in demand. To supply orders received, we are printing *five thousand* copies. The net proceeds go to the Building Committee of the splendid new Catholic church. For sale at the counter at 5 cents per copy. $3 per hundred. $10 per five hundred, $18 per thousand. We will pay postage on orders from a distance. tf

THOUGHT AND ITS CHARIOTS.—Address at Monroe Female College by Rev. Dr. DIXON. In pamphlet form. Prices same as lecture above.
sep3-tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—T. C. Mayson will sell, to-morrow morning, one hundred bales of hay, fifteen hundred yards of new carpeting in the original roll, and other articles.

W. P. PATILLO offers for rent a store room and basement and several bed rooms.

The firm of Hightower, McGuire & Co. is dissolved. The business will be continued by Mr. T. J. Hightower.

C. A. Pitts announces himself as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court.

Buy only the genuine Parkhurst scales, sold by all hardware dealers.

See notice in Bankruptcy of R. M. Rose & Co.
See notice in Bankruptcy of Newton Suddath.

DEKALB Superior Court begins next Monday.

SEND in your advertisements at once for the big edition of THE CONSTITUTION of ten thousand copies on Sunday.

MERCHANTS send in your advertisements for the edition of SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION of ten thousand copies.

SEND in your advertisements to THE CONSTITUTION office at once if you would have them in the edition of ten thousand copies on Sunday.

THE Mozart Society, we learn, has secured the third story of the Hook and Ladder building, on Broad street, for a ball.

REMEMBER that Mayson will sell fifteen hundred yards of new carpeting in the original roll, in quantities to suit purchasers, and one hundred bales of prime hay, to-morrow morning.

THE firm of Hightower, McGuire & Co., has been dissolved. The business will be conducted at the old stand by Thomas J. Hightower, one of our stanchest and most reliable merchants.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton from Hogansville was shipped by Morton & Bro to West & Records, of this city, and sold for 18 cents.

The first bale of new cotton from Fulton county was sent in by H. H. Elliott, 2½ miles from the city to C. H. Strong & Co.

WE WANT to buy dried fruit and hides—unlimited quantity. Price—top of the market, cash.
sep 9-d3t EHEEK & Co.

TO NIGHT, at the Parlor Concert, at Mrs. William Solomon, the public will be introduced two new "Stars" in the musical line; and will also be entertained by some of their old favorites.
Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crews, and at Guilford's Music Store.

MR. C. A. PITTS is announced as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court. Mr. Pitts is well qualified, having filled that office in Jones county, many years ago, with great credit.

THE GAS Company have erected a two-story double-plate glass lamp in front of James' Bank. It is a decided improvement on the old shabby affair elsewhere. It costs but little more than the others. We hope to see them introduced here.

W. P. PATTILLO offers for rent the store room in Gamble Block, now occupied by Moore & Moore, on Broad street; the third story of the same building suitable for bed rooms; a fine suit of rooms over Fleischel & Bro. on Whitehall street.

Editors Constitution: Below you will find a list of officers elected by the "Firemen's Benevolent Association" last evening:

H. Haney, President.
James Toy, Vice-President.
J. R. Mann, Secretary.
H. C. Vance, Assistant Secretary.
A. S. Garmony, Treasurer.

The Association is composed only of Firemen, and has started with a membership of 50, and expect in a few months to increase it to 300.

The above is furnished as news to your valuable paper. Respectfully,
J. R. MANN, Secy.

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM.—We have made some statement in regard to the great amount of business now transacted by the proprietor of Jackson's Magic Balsam. We spoke of labels. A few days since 50,000 labels were received by Van Alstine from one house, and 20,000 more are ordered. THE CONSTITUTION is now putting up 12,000 in addition. Fifteen thousand rubber corks have just been received, and thousands more are on their way. These we know to be facts. The Balsam is undergoing a popular trial. It is finding its way into distant cities and villages. The proprietor shows his faith in it by giving away great quantities. Wherever he presents a bottle, however, he is pretty sure to sell a number.

FAIRBANKS received the Medal of Progress at the Vienna Exposition—the highest prize given any manufacturer of weighing machines. This is a compliment—and one well merited—but better than all prize is the award of the entire weighing world, which considers Fairbanks' Scales the STANDARD. In spite of largely increased facilities for manufacturing (factories covering over ten acres), the Messrs. Fairbanks find that 1,500 Scales weekly—60,000 yearly—do not meet the present demand.

Using the best materials—employing skilled and experienced help—giving personal attention to the manufacture of the Scales they invented—it is not surprising that they lead the world in the science of weighing.

PERSONAL.—J. H. Ketner left for St. Louis and Kansas last night.

John M. Holbrook, the "prince of hatters," has returned with a large stock of hats, and fully prepared for the demands of trade.

Mark W. Johnson has returned, full of business. He has a large stock of guns. Some of them sell for $400. These are very fine double-barrel, breech-loading guns. Mr. Johnson has also a patent pigeon trap, which lets out a steel figure of a pigeon, and obviates the necessity of using live birds for practice at trap shooting.

Hon. W. P. Price is in the city.

Hon. B. M. Wooley, of Selma, Ala., and Dr. E. L. Brubecker, of Macon, are in the city.

THE SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—The second part of the 46th volume of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia has just been laid upon our table by Captain Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

The volume contains two hundred pages, and embraces part of the decisions delivered at the July Term, 1872. The decisions are well arranged and with appropriate head-notes. The volume contains a complete list of the Superior Court Judges, a table of the cases by name that were decided, and also a complete index of the head notes. The whole volume is very creditable to the Reporter. Attorneys and others who desire to procure copies can do so by sending their orders to Captain Henry Jackson, at this place.

The WEED is Triumphant!

AT ROUE, *Vienna and Paris.*

Cable dispatches announce the WEED "Family Favorite" as the leading machine at the Vienna Exposition, as the International Jury have decided in its favor, and placed it at the head of the list of awards.

The Weed also occupied a similar position at the Paris Exposition, where it was victorious over about 300 machines. aug24-tf

MACON MATTERS.

The Macon office of the CONSTITUTION is in BALDWIN'S HALL, on Cherry street. Mr. E. S. Poe is our Business Manager, who will attend to advertisements and subscriptions. Here, too, will be found our Macon correspondence. We will thank our friends to call at the office and leave all items of interest.

General McRae, of Atlanta, and Colonel A. R. Lamar are in Macon.

The residence of Mr. Robert Burkes, of the Warrior District, has been burned. Uninsured.

Heavy rain Sunday.

Macon is having a carnival of runaways.

It has been found in the Jones county poisoning case that Greene has a paramour, and the illicit intercourse between him and the woman existed previous to between Greene and his poisoned wife.

THE CHILD MURDER CASE.

The particulars of the child murder case telegraphed to THE CONSTITUTION, are very horrowing. She woman, Anny Hamilton, is of good family, and had wealth when she married. She is now separated from her husband.

She tried before the murder to get employment, but could not do so on account of her pregnant condition. She was taken sick at the house of Mr. A. Manager, where she was taken in. While there she was delivered of her child, and it was found at the foot of her bed in a bundle strangled with a string, but still gasping. The child died from strangulation. The woman said she did not want the child, and refused to have anything to do with it while living.

LANIER HOUSE.

J Matchersan, Barnesville; S B Price, city; M Solomon, Forsyth; J B Mount, Forsyth; J S Stewart, city; H F Marr, Ga; G Standage, Montezuma; P F Gardner, Mrs R Harper, Thomaston; L Picard, Perry; H H Swartz, Barnesville; C Jenkins, Atlanta; S Oppenheimer, Washington, D C; S Cohen, Montezuma; L. M. Warfield, Savannah.

BROWN HOUSE.

J G Smith, S W R R; J H Pate, Hawkinsville; J W Burke, City; Rev Eppes Tucker, Opelika; J S Mullaly, Sparta; F L Little, Editor Times and Planter; Davis Foster, Savannah; S M Griffin, Quitman; G W Thomas, Eatonton; J T Davis, Columbia, Ala; W S Oates, Henry co, Ga; F H West, Lecsburg, Ga; A R Lamar, and family, Savannah; B B Bower, Bainbridge; E P Chambers, Eufaula, G A Thompson Dooly county, Georgia; D W Lester, Jones county, Georgia; D Y McCormick, Hawkinsville; J S Willis, Hawkinsville; T P Lloyd, Oglethorpe; W J Henry, Hawkinsville; J O Jelks, Jr., Ga; Mrs Keaton, Dallas, Tex; J L Branch and lady, Hawkinsville; J R Owens, Cuthbert; J McMichael, Thomaston Herald; P W Williamson, Eufaula, Ala; R C Black, Americus, Ga; A S Rutherford, Savannah; D B Thomas, Savannah; D G Hughes, Twiggs county; T E Sumner, Ga.; Wm. Gilmore, Ga.; J O A Cook, Ga.; F W Barnest, Florida; D R Wright, Augusta; Miss Mary E Waite, Rock Hill, S C; James S White, Americus; E M Brown, Americus; J H Arington, Hancock county; C M Betham, Talbotton; P O Sims, Virginia; E A Peterson, S & A. Telegraph Company; M Jordan, Forsyth; H B Marr, Hawkinsville; E N Bloodsmith, Savannah; A L Brantly and lady, Augusta; Charles McDougall, Milledgeville; W G Lewis, city.

THE COURTS.

The Proceedings of the Supreme Court Yesterday—The Proceedings of the United States Courts—Mr. John B. Estes Admitted to the Bar—Criminal Matters Before the Magistrates, Etc.

THE SUPREME COURT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EX PRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

6 Oconee	2	15 Cherokee	9
7 Albany	33	16 Augusta	11
8 Southwestern	57	17 Middle	2
9 Pataula	14	18 Ocmulgee	18
10 Chattahoochee	15	19 Eastern	1
11 Macon	10	20 Brunswick	1
12 Flint	10		
13 Tallapoosa	11		
14 Rome	10		

a 1 Continued. b 4 Continued. c 18 Continued.
d 1 Continued. e 2 Continued. f 1 Continued.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, Sep'tember 9, 1873.

After the delivery of opinions in the cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

No. 3. John Killen vs. the State. Murder, from Pulaski. Argued. Warren & Grier, O. C. Howe, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

At the conclusion of the argument in the above stated case the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The United States Courts.

The District and Circuit Courts of the United States met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, his Honor Judge Erskine presiding. The Circuit Court transacted the following business.

Mr. John B. Estes applied for admission to the bar, and the Court ordered that his application be granted upon his taking the usual oath.

The United States vs. John L. King—indictment for illicit distilling. In this case the following order was taken:

Is appearing to the Court that John L. King has submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a proposition to settle this prosecution by the payment of fifty dollars and costs, and it further appearing that the Commissioner has decided to accept in settlement the payment of the costs only, it is ordered that judgment be entered up against the defendant for the said costs.

H. B. Clopton & Co., vs. Robert M. Young. Assumpsit.

This case went to trial, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $3,499 96, principal, $517 34, interest, $19 78 for exchange and the costs of suit. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. D. S. Printup.

C. H. Myers & Bro. vs. Michael Haverty. Assumpsit. Judgment by default in favor of the plaintiff for $880 81, principal, $51 05, interest, and costs of suit.

Keen & Hagerty vs. William Woolbert, Assumpsit. Judgement by default for $1,253 04 principal, $63 10 interest and costs.

George Riles & Co. vs. G. P. Burnett, Assumpsit. Continued by defendant.

In the District Court the following cases were disposed of:

United States vs. James C. Coucher. Indictment for removing distilled spirits unlawfully. It appearing to the court that the above named James C. Coucher has been indicted and arrested by mistake, it is on motion of the District Attorney ordered by the court that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in said case.

The United States vs. A. Coucher. Indictment for illicit distilling. This case went to trial, and the jury found the defendant not guilty.

The courts then adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

The Commissioner's Court.

Mr. Jerry Rrod, of Cherokee county, was yesterday brought before Commissioner W. B. Smith, according to appointment, for trial upon the charge of illicit distilling. On account of the absence of witnesses the trial was postponed to the same hour this morning.

The Justice's Courts.

Justice Butt yesterday issued his warrant for the arrest of Addie Walker, a negro woman, and her son Lucius, for burglary in the night time.

The warrant was taken out by Mrs. Frank, who charges them with breaking into her store, on Decatur street, some time since, and stealing a lot of shirts. The case has been set for trial on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. Colonel Stobo Farrow represents the defense.

The Station House Report.

A small negro boy named Daniel Frazer was arrested yesterday by the police for being concerned in the robbery of Mrs. Frank's millinery establishment, of which we have already made mention. He will be held for trial before a magistrate.

The police last night shipped a crazy white woman on the West Point train. She had been here for several days, and was annoying many of our citizens by locating herself on their premises and there staying until she was attended.

Besides the above there were six city arrests for disorderly conduct.

ON 'CHANGE.—Yesterday on 'Change Vice-President A. G. Wiley read a letter from New York stating that Mr. Arnold, the largest coffee dealer in the world had cleaned the market of coffee, and that article was steadily advancing.

Mr. T. T. Leighton stated that he had had conference with Col. R. K. Johnson, Superintendent of the Georgia Railroad, relative to discriminations against Atlanta, and he had assured him it would be remedied.

THE ROME FAIR.

A Great Success—Nearly Every Department Filled—The Officers

ROME, September 9, 1873, 4 o'clock.

Editors Constitution: I reached the Fair Grounds one hour ago. The Cherokee Fair is certain to be a great success—away beyond the expectations of its friends. There is already on the Secretary's books 383 entries, and he has not, with three assistants, been able to post them all up.

Nearly every department is filled—specially that of farming implements—and a large share of the latter there is people. The lumber exhibited by the exhibitors last year and the Secretary has advices of several lots being on the way. I never saw at any State Fair anything to be compared with the quantity and variety of fowls. The exhibition of hogs is also good—several of immense size. Many sheep of the Merino, Cotswold, etc., are entered.

The fancy department is well filled, and the floral hall is remarkably beautiful, and vegetables are every where scattered about that would put those raised in California to shame; they would be simple babies in size—I reckon. Taken as a whole, every department is so satisfactory that every officer of the Society is smiling and happy.

The Secretary's face looks much like a blazing fire in an old fashion fireplace of a cold night. Too forbidding in his office. I stop to mention an astounding fact. Col. Prentice has just entered a yellow bellied sow, that he insists will give thirty-five gallons of milk a day, and I learn that he is a man that never stretches the truth. It is therefore undoubtedly a fact—in a horn—that is his instrument.

There is to be this afternoon and every afternoon this week a running or trotting race. This evening there is to be a convention.

I have hastily thrown this together so as to get it to you by the train just about to leave. Tomorrow I will particularize.

ON THE CORNER.

Your late neighbor, George Johnson, with all his living wonders is here in full b'ast. W.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Kimball House: A D Nunnally, Griffin; E L Strohecker, R F Lyon, Macon; A R Lamar, Savannah; H S McKee, Pennsylvania; G S Owens and daughter, Savannah; Sidney Lanier, Marietta; J T Beckman, Palmetto; W D Armstrong, D C Armstrong, J C Phillips, Ala; P H Cotter, B Hawkins, St Louis; W King, Marietta; W M Bates, Griffin; P J Hodge, Reason; W H Alder, Jr, and wife, S. C; R M Jones, Louisville.

At the National Hotel:

W B McCrotch, Iowa; W M Sleeth, Griffin; S J Lee, Jonesboro; G M Anderson, Key West; G Daniels, L Harwell, Rocky Branch; S C Weems, Ga; C M Speer, Bear Creek; L E Veal, Montezuma; J H Rosser, A Banks, Griffin; L H Rogan and lady, Knoxville, Tenn; A B Ament, Nashville, Tenn; Byron B Bowers, D A Russell, Bainbridge; T P Loyd, Oglethorpe; T J Sprinkle, N C; J S Boynton, Griffin; C H Barnes, Opelika; B P Johnson, Griffin; J P Norwood, J S Nichols, Marietta; J M Pace, Covington; W G Wheland, Ohio; G D Davis, Columbus; E G Kramer, E R Sharps, Carrollton; H B Thomas, Athens; J H Consent, Hamilton; J R Montgomery, W R R; J S Rutledge; E A Tisdall, S C; S B Cotton, Grantville; C H Ragland, LaGrange, B M Wooley, Selma, Ala; T L Chandler, Montgomery; J M Stubb, J G Mayer, Augusta; S B Branch, Chattanooga; J Holmes, J H Nevells, M & C L R R; T J Mattingly, Ky; B McGrill, Philadelphia; D C Jones, A W Caldwell, Gainesville; D S Printup, Rome, J T Whitehead, Social Circle; G E King, Macon; G A Campbell, Montgomery; M S Whelan, LaGrange.

Local and Business Notices.

How Do You Feel?—The fervid heats of summer are now over. In what condition have they left you? Is your liver torpid or disordered, your appetite feeble, your digestion imperfect or painfully your nervous system shaky, your mind lethargic? This is the state in which the autumn finds tens of thousands of us, and in this state we are ripe for the malarious fevers, and bowel complaints, and bilious diseases, which the heavy dews, the vapors, and the vast difference between the temperature of night and day are apt to engender. Rouse yourself from this condition with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Wake up the latent vitality of the body, which only requires the stimulating, strengthening and regulating agency of this mighty vegetable restorative to enable it to resume its activity and potency. Indigestion, biliousness, miasmatic fevers, and disorders of the bowels, are the usual sequences of a long heated term. Prevent or cure them with the Bitters. You can do either, but prevention is best.
sep10—dcod1w&cw1

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM.—Thousands of the afflicted are trying it and finding relief.
sep10—dtf

ATLANTA AUCTION HOUSE, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, will lease to the highest bidder the eligible stand on Peachtree, between Decatur street and the Railroad, known as the John Ficken Tobacco Store. The fixtures will be sold, together with Pipes, Tobacco, Indian Princess, Iron Safe, and many Fancy Articles, Show Cases, Glass Jars, &c., &c.
WITT & JOYNER.
sep7—d-sun-tues-wed

B. G. KELLY, wants to sell his fine gray horse. Call at Taylor's Stable. sept5-d1w

B. G. KELLY wants to exchange land and money for a fine cottage near center of city. sept5-d1w

BAGGING AND TIES—car load—at
aug30—d1m MARK W. JOHNSON'S.

WE will keep regularly on hand during the season, the most choice Fresh Fish from Charleston.
JNO. T. HAGAN & Co.
sept4-dtf 94 Whitehall street.

HOTELS, Boarding Houses and Families can get, at all times, Fresh Fish in any quantity at 94 Whitehall street,
sept4 4tf JNO. T. HAGAN & Co.

LADIES will find a full assortment of summer millinery and fancy goods at Knox's Millinery and Variety Store, Whitehall street. We are constantly receiving all the latest novelties in millinery and fancy goods, which we are selling at very low prices. Call in and look through and you will find something you need. We have a very handsome line of sash ribbons, which we are selling cheap; also, a few more of those Florida hats at very low prices. aug11-dtf

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office.
may16-dtf

THE SYMPTOMS OF HEALTH.—Health has its symptoms as well as disease. The clear eye, the fresh complexion, the steady hand, the firm step, the unclouded brain, briskness of spirits, and a disposition to look on the bright side of anything, are indications that the animal machinery is in perfect working order. Happy are they whose running gear of life is in this excellent condition, and fortunate, too, are they who know how to bring it into such a condition if disarranged. All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle which reaches the very source of the trouble, and effects an absolute and permanent cure. *E Pluribus Unum* might be aptly inscribed on the label, for the preparation is a plurality of remedies condensed into one irresistible antidote.
sept9—deod1w&wlt

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.
oct3—dly

Wanted Now—Fresh fish received daily at No. 94 Whitehall street.
sept4-dtf JNO. T. HAGAN & Co.

Fine Spring and Summer Clothing at panic prices, at M. & J. HIRSCH. July 20-dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 6th day of September, A.D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Newton Suddath, of the county of Banks, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of her Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lexington, Ga., before Albert S. Jones, Esquire, Register, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
W. H. SMITH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
sep10—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 6th day of September, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of R. M. Rose & Co., of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their creditors petition; that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any Property by them are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their Debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Georgia, before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1873, 10 o'clock, A. M.
W. H. SMITH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
sep10—d1t

AUCTION SALES.

Thursday Morning 9 O'clock,
By the Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson,
J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer,
100 BALES OF HAY; 1,800 yards or NEW CARPETING of VARIOUS GRADES in the original roll, in quantities to suit purchasers.
sep10-1t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of Hightower, McGuire & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business will be continued by Mr. T. J. Hightower, who will stand up the books of the late firm.
T. J. HIGHTOWER.
THOMAS J. McGUIRE.
JAMES T. McGUIRE
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1873. sep10-1t

For Rent.

THE STORE-ROOM and BASEMENT now occupied by Moore & Moore, in the "Granite Block" on Broad street.

ALSO:

The Third Story of the same building, suitable for BED-ROOMS or for a FAMILY, will be rented very low.

ALSO,

A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS over the store of Fleischel & Bro., on Whitehall street.

For Office or Bed-Rooms,
App'y to
W. P. PATTILLO,
sep10-1t

CAUTION.

BUY ONLY THE
GENUINE FAIRBANKS SCALES,
MANUFACTURED BY
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.

Standard Scales.

STOCK SCALES, COAL SCALES, HAY SCALES, DAIRY SCALES, COUNTER SCALES, &c., &c.

Scales repaired promptly and reasonably.

For sale, also, Troemner's Coffee and Drug Mills, Composition Balls, all sizes Letter Presses, &c.

THE MOST PERFECT

Alarm Cash Drawer.

Miles Alarm Till Co.'s

EVERY Merchant SHOULD Use Them. EVERY DRAWER Warranted.

SOLD AT
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSES,
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 Broadway, New York.
166 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
58 Camp street, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
2 Milk street, Boston.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
sep10-dtaw4m

ATTENTION,

Builders and Contractors!

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF

White Pine Shingles,

Equal to the Cedar for durability. Will be SOLD LOW TO THE TRADE.

The Celebrated Alabama Lime
—AND—
Louisville Cement,
in full supply, at all times.

BACON, LARD, HAY, OATS (feed and feed), STOCK MEAL, CORN and MEAL, in ample supply, and all orders filled promptly, at regular quotations.
J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.
Atlanta, September 6, 1873—d1w

Atlanta Medical College.

The Sixteenth regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and continue until the first of the following March.

FACULTY:

A W GRIGGS, M D, Emeritus Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN T BANKS, M D, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics.
W H GOODWIN, M D, Professor of General and Medical Chemistry.
JOHN THAD JOHNSON, M D, Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.
J G WESTMORELAND, M D, Professor of Materia Medica Therapeutics.
J P LOGAN, M D, Professor of Clinical Medicine.
ROBERT BATTEY, M D, Professor of Obstetrics.
A W CALHOUN, M D, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
W F WESTMORELAND, M D, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J B BAIRD, M D, Lecturer on Minor Surgery.
V H TALLAFERRO, M D, Professor of Diseases of Women.
G W HOLMES, M D, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
N D'ALVIGNY, M D, promotor to Professor of Surgery, and Curator.
Practical Anatomy conducted by Professor of Anatomy.

The following fees for the regular course will be required:

Matriculation (paid once only)	$ 5 00
Tickets for the course	80 00
Practical Anatomy (required only once)	10 00
Graduation	25 00

Good boarding and lodging can be had near the College, at $4 to $5 per week.

For further information, address,
J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean.
Atlanta, September 6, 1873. sep10-1f

THOS. PULLUM. DR. J. E. LOW

PULLUM & LOW,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
(Successors to Heard, Craig & Co.)
At the old stand of Pemberton, Taylor & Co.,
13 KIMBALL HOUSE, DECATUR STREET,
Atlanta.....Georgia.

John Daniel and Lester Smith will be pleased to see and wait on their old friends. aug17-dcod3wedf

Couche House for Rent.

OWING to the death of the proprietor, this House, with Bar and Billiard Saloon, are offered for rent. For terms, apply to
MARY E. COUCHE,
Kingston, Bartow county, Ga.
sept5-1m

NOTICE.

BY a resolution of Council passed on the 8th inst., I am required to close my books for collecting tax on the 20th inst., and turn them over to the Clerk of Council on the 1st day of October, when duty is will be to issue fi fas against all the unpaid property. Safety thereafter. Take due notice thereof, and govern yourselves accordingly.
J. H. FRANKLIN,
City Tax Collector and Receiver.
September 8, 1873. sept9-7

ELECTION NOTICE.

FULTON COURT OF ORDINARY,
AT CHAMBERS,
September 8, 1873.

IT IS ORDERED that an election for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county be held at the several election precincts in said county, on Saturday, the 4th of October next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William R. Venable, Esq.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
sept10—2tdawtd Ordinary Fulton County.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Three Thousand Miles Away, in another hemisphere, sparkles the Seltzer Spring. In every drug store in America you may obtain its equivalent, put it in your pocket, and carry it with you to the world's end, if you choose.

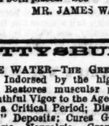
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

is simply the living fountain of health, in the form of a powder, capable of being converted into a bubbling sparkling *fac simile* of the liquid product of nature in one minute. Armed with this antidote, all climates and every atmospheric change may be faced without fear. As a remedy in bilious fevers, stomach complaints, irregularities of the bowels, nervous discomforts, mental depression, headache, an overflow of bile, dyspepsia, ailments, nausea and constipation, it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.
sept9—d2aw2w&w2t

Alarm Till or Money Drawer!

MILES ALARM TILL
on
SAFETY MONEY DRAWER,

A Sure Protection Against Thieves.



Admirably adapted to the needs of Storekeepers, for any one receiving and paying out Money.

Fitted with Compartments for Bills, Currency and Specie, or Nickels. Ready to attach to any counter in a few minutes time.

SOLD AT
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSES
311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
2 MILK STREET, BOSTON.
AND BY THE HARDWARE TRADE GENERALLY
aug28-d2awim

[City Official Advertisement.]

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday next, the 12th instant, for building a barrel brick sewer along the north side of Garnett street, from Loyd to Whitehall street. Inside diameters to be twenty-four and thirty inches, and walls nine inches thick, laid with all hard bricks, and in mortar made with clean sand and hydraulic cement, and the inside dressed up smooth with mortar, and to include all excavations to the depth of six feet.

Bids will be directed to Clerk of Council. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
J. W. SPARKS,
Chairman Committee on Sewers and Drains.
sept9-4t

CALL AND EXAMINE,

"Dearman's Double Damper
FIRE PLACE."

A REMEDY FOR SMOKING CHIMNEYS. A radiator of heat. Safety against fire and a saving of fuel. It can be used for burning Wood or Coal.
F. W. STOY,
Office up stairs, corner of Broad and Marietta streets.

ATLANTA, GA., September 1st, 1873.

Mr. Stoy—Dear Sir: I am very much pleased so far, with your Patent Damper Fire Place. Those you have put in my house seem to obviate the great difficulty of smoking, by giving a good draft to the chimneys, which you know were very bad, or had that reputation heretofore.

I think the rooms can be kept warm in winter with one-third less fuel than now used, in an ordinary grate or fire place. And another great feature is that you can prevent the coal soot from flying into, and over the room, and all it contains.
Yours truly,
N. J. DOOLITTLE.

TO MERCHANTS.

A SOUTHERN YOUNG MAN, at present in a first class dry goods house in New York, wishes the same position in Georgia. Can furnish satisfactory references from both places. See
MR. JAMES WATSON,
sept7-3t Decatur, Ga.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Endorsed by the highest Medical Authorities. Restores muscular power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, & Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetis, Disease of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Diseases. Pamphlet containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. (aug6-deod3m)

THE MILD POWER
CURES
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST ample experience, an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicine carefully adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger; and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction. Price, in large three-dram vials, with directions:

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	50
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	50
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	50
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	50
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	50
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	50
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	50
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	50
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	50
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	50
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	50
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	50
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	50
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	50
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	50
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Dischargas, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	1 00
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
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35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

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At wholesale by Henry C. Pope, Atlanta, Ga.
sept13—deod&w1y-3dpapr

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AND ALL
Smokers' Articles,
Corner Mulberry and Second Street,
Macon.....Georgia.
THEY KEEP COPIES OF
The Atl

How the Ladies of Pompeii Dressed.

The fair Pompeiian loved her body in warm, scented baths of asses' or goat's milk, lying in luxuriousness for an hour; nay, an hour was the merest point of time with her when so employed; a bath often occupied the entire morning. In consequence, her flesh was as delicately tinted a white as the inner leaf of a newly opened tea-rose, of as satin-like texture as the petals of a calla lily. Venus Aphrodite, coming in all her lovely perfectness from the sea-foam, was her classical type.

These same Pompeiian beauties, by the way, dressed, walked, talked and strove to be enchanting after the Greek styles as thoroughly as any of our own fair ones strive today to emulate the seductive grace of the Parisienne. Next to the skin, the belle of that buried age, and their Greek models also, wore a garment of cambric, then a band called strophium, which supported the bosom without confining it, since nothing would have been considered more shocking than straightening up the figure in corsets, binding it up in whalebone splints; the softly natural curves, the undulating swell, being thought the true line of beauty in all sorts of artistic forms, in life as well as stone. The maker of the strophium was as much prized as the corset maker in our day. Over this band was always worn a jacket, with sleeves, made of the finest wool. Then came the graceful tunics, the length of which was evidence of the character of the dame it adorned. This form of dress was equally the Greek and Pompeiian.

A mantle, the artistic grace in the arrangement of which the most celebrated French modiste of to-day cannot equal, the manner of wearing which, under the right breast, over the left, and thrown across the shoulder, was as unvarying as the color, which was always white, and which one of their poets called "woven wind clouds," was the invariable dress for walking.

Marriage of Mlle. Moriacchi and "Texas Jack."

The Rochester Express of Monday furnishes the following: "John B. Omohemdro, better known as 'Texas Jack,' was united in the bonds of matrimony, last evening, to Mlle. Moriacchi, the celebrated danseuse, who has just concluded an engagement at the Opera House in this city. They were, it appears, first brought together as members of 'Ned Buntline's' blood and thunder sensation company, which visited this city last winter, and at once 'fell in love.' The affection thus engendered has grown until at last a consummation has been reached in what we hope will be a happy marriage. The ceremony was duly performed by Father Stewart, in St. Mary's Church yesterday morning, immediately after the 8 o'clock mass, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCarthy acting as groomsman and bridemaid, and they, with a few personal friends of the happy couple, were the only witnesses present. 'Texas Jack's' appearance is well known to most people. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood. His exploits are two well known. She is a native of Italy, a brunette, graceful, and said to be highly educated. She has not what might be called a beautiful face, but she is interesting. She has ranked for some time as one of the best intepreters of Terpsichorean art on the American stage, and it is said that she owns a farm near New York, which she bought with the earnings of her profession. She is under engagement to play in Buffalo this week, after which, we believe, he is to retire from public life, at least for a time."

Reading Notices.

DR. TUTT'S PILLS require no change of diet or occupation; produce no griping. They contain no dratic ingredients.

aug19—dlw&w1t.

ACT OF CRUELTY.—Chapped hands and face are the most serious annoyances that farmers, and people who labor much out of doors, experience from exposure. Exposed persons, especially children, repeatedly suffer intensely from great cracks upon the hands, that often bleed. It is cruel to allow one's self or others to suffer in this way, when the means of positive prevention are so easy to be had, and so cheaply, as to pay ten cents for a cake of Hand Sapolio. Hand Sapolio is not only better than the costliest soap for removing dirt, but it prevents chapping, and renders the skin soft and pliable. Sold everywhere. sept5-d1w&cw1t

WAGES FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home by day or evening. Wanted by all! Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "How to Make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address A. Burton & Co., Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y. may 15-deod&w1y

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is the only reliable remedy for diseases of the urinary organs. Take it in season, and do not be imposed upon by quacks and impostors.

We are glad to learn that the absence of the celebrated Dr. Helmbold has not prevented the continued manufacture of the Buchu, so well known as the only efficient remedy for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. There are counterfeits of this most excellent medicine. Genuine has proprietor's private stamp. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. sep9—deod1w

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga; $1 50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists everywhere.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

MR. L. H. BRADFIELD—Sir: Please forward us, immediately, another supply of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,

HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

I could add a thousand other certificates; but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. All I ask is a trial.

J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta. mar30-eod1yr

THIS CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE SPECIFIC is a true Purifier of the Blood. It thoroughly neutralizes and eliminates from the system the specific virus which causes such a long list of human suffering.

In every form of scrofulous, mercurial and constitutional blood complains it stands without compeer, rapidly curing ulcers, pustules, carbuncles, scald head, salt rheum, and the 88 different varieties of skin affections. It is a positive curative for scrofula, and the deadly enemy of mercury, lead and arsenic, quickly elimination them from the system. The Fluid Extract of Queens delight, prepared by Dr. J. S. Pemberton, has made the most wonderful and astonishing cures. Its purifying, vivifying and tonic properties exercise the quickest and most powerful effects in restoring health. It is harmless to the most delicate, and can never be used amiss. It is the true beautifier of the complexion. If you want pure rich blood, clear skin and beautiful complexion, use the Compound Extract of Stillingia or Queens Delight. Read our treatise on diseases of the blood. The genuine has the signature of the proprietor upon each label.

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mar30eod-1yr Atlanta, Ga.

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WOODRUFF & JOHNSON

HAVE established a Repository at Mark W. Johnson's Agricultural Building, corner of Alabama and Forsyth sts, where they are now receiving a fresh stock of **Carriages, Buggies and Wagons,** from some of the best manufactories in America, and made especially to their order, for this market. The Woodruff Buggy, which is justly celebrated for its great durability and light draft, will be one of the specialties of this Repository. It is the intention of this firm to supply **good warranted work,** at the lowest possible price, making it an inducement for parties living at a distance from Atlanta to come here to purchase, or send their orders. Any style of Carriage or Buggy made to special order, at short notice.

W. W. WOODRUFF. MARK W. JOHNSON.
aug24-dtf.

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Liver Complaint, Fevers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Women, all Impurities of the Blood, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, Stoppage of the Water, Piles of all kinds, *Stricture, Gonorrhœa,* Spermatorrhœa and Ear Complaint after Measels and Scarlatina, etc., etc.

As a proof of his success, the Doctor takes pleasure in referring to the following persons: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Chapman, Rucker & Co., Commission Merchants, Major W. B. Cox, T. J. Hightower, N. S. Hoyt, Barnes and John Lynch, T. Fletchel, Beerman & Hurst, M. Schulhofer, Dr. M. Mitchell, Atlanta; Superior Vicar, Mr. Turner, Brooklyn; Father Barony, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Smith, Macon; Col. Gaulden, Quitman; Miss Dawoody, Darien; Mr. White, Conjas.

Outside of his Institution he will treat all Acute Diseases with great success.

may13—dly

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aug2—dtf

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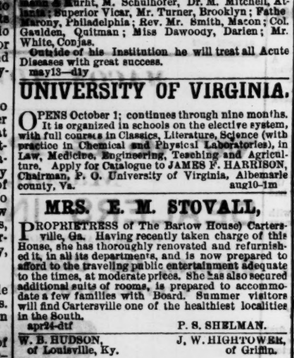

July21—dly

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july6—dly IRWIN & THURMOND.

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BY E. MAJORS,
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PURGE, PURIFY AND STRENGTHEN
At one and the same time.

Their research has at last been rewarded by a discovery which full realizes the fondest desires of the medical faculty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph that Pharmacy has ever achieved. The important desideratum is

Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pill.

Which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and yet produces no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach, and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the heretofore irreconcilable qualities of a STRENGTHENING FUGATIVE and PURIFYING TONIC.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They at once attack the very root of diseases, and their action is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation; they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival.

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12,000 Cash Gifts $1,500,000

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1873.

Only Sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European Market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and have on their back the Scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this concert which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

divided into 12,000 cash gifts will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blin children and the *gifts* from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
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ONEG RAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000 each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000 each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000 each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500 each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300 each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200 each	50,000
345 CASH GIFTS	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50 each	550,000
TOTAL, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed as at the First and Second Concerts and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $50 00; Halves $25 00; Tenths, or each coupon $5 00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500 00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000 00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000 00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000 00. No discount on less than $500 00 worth of Tickets at a time.

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aug19—d tues & thurs & w till dec1

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When weary and languid from overwork, and dullness, drowsiness and inertia take the place of energy and vigor, the system needs a Tonic to build it up and help the Vital Forces to regain their recuperative power.

In the heat of Summer, frequently the Liver and Spleen do not properly perform their functions; the Uterine and Urinary Organs are inactive, producing weakness of the stomach and intestines and a predisposition to bilious derangement.

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is prepared directly from the SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT, and is peculiarly suited to all these difficulties: it will cleanse the VITIATED BLOOD, strengthen the LIFE-GIVING POWERS, and REMOVE ALL OBSTRUCTIONS from IMPAIRED AND ENFEEBLED Organs.

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